

night sent word to Ottumwa about the middle of the afternoon, and at the very place where the republicans had tried ever so hard a few weeks before to get a meeting and could only get fifteen persons to their meeting, four of them Populists and two women, Scott had a crowded house and a very interesting meeting.

Next day, October 4, both speakers addressed a fair-sized crowd, but at night the largest hall in town was crowded to its fullest capacity to hear S. M. Scott.

October 5, at Gridley, in the afternoon, Mr. Scott addressed a large and enthusiastic audience, and at night in the same place he held one of the most interesting meetings held in the county.

October 6, at Baughman's grove, in Pottawatomie township, Mr. Scott addressed a large crowd of the people from that and adjoining townships. On the evening of the same day, at Waverly the town hall could not hold the people that wanted to hear him, and crowded standing room was at a premium.

These meetings were attended by people belonging to all parties. Mr. Scott, by his plain and fair manner, gained many friends, and all persons united in saying that he was the most gentlemanly and fair political speaker that ever stumped the state, and that the Quonemo Glee club was the best on the road.

HORACE WHITE.

Crotty, Kas.

Left the A. P. A.

American Protective association circles about Kansas City have been shaken up by the resignation of R. E. Bruner, one of the oldest and most influential members of the organization. At the October 8 meeting of Mayflower council, No. 59, the following letter was read:

"To Mayflower Council, No. 59, of American Protective association, Kansas City, Mo.:

"I hereby tender my resignation as an officer of the council and as member of the American Protective association. Believing the order has been perverted from its objects and aims, I can no longer conscientiously remain a member thereof. My resignation is final and must be accepted. Yours truly,

"ROLAND E. BRUNER."

In an interview with a Times reporter Mr. Bruner said:

"It is true I am out of the A. P. A. I resigned last night and my resignation was accepted. I took this step because I believed that the order was being perverted from its original object. I could no longer conscientiously remain a member. What was the matter in particular? Why, we were not in any sense a partisan body. We had a certain specific object in view. It was to be accomplished without regard to any political organization. When I could not help knowing that the whole organization had been carried bodily to one party, and had in fact become simply a machine of that party, I felt I could not, with respect to myself remain a member. When the A. P. A. became a republican clique it had departed from its original character and became another body. For this new body I had no sympathy, and so I am out.

What Can We Do for the Unemployed?

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—This is a question which is engaging the attention of the wisest and best men of our country. We all know that there will have to be something done to relieve their pressing wants, and that very soon when we look about us and see how many there are that are seeking employment and are unable to find it, it is well that we should ask ourselves the question, what can we do for the unemployed? Each

political party is blaming the other to some extent for present hard times, and there is no question but what the two old parties are to blame for all of it. But to obtain immediate relief is the question which ought to interest every American citizen at this time. If we will look back over the last fifteen or twenty years, we will see that times have been growing harder and harder each year ever since the demonetization of silver in 1873.

The remedy that I would suggest would be for congress to appropriate 65 million dollars for the relief of the unemployed—a dollar for each head in the United States—and distribute to each state and territory, according to the population of the census of 1890, and from each state to every county in the state, and from there to each township and city, and apply it on the public highways of county and city, and employ all that are needing the work at \$1.25 for eight hours good, honest labor. But that each district employ none but actual residents of that district, and only those that are in need of work; and if I had my way about it, I would assess every government officer 10 per cent. on his salary from president, cabinet, congressman, clerk in government employ, postmasters and all, for that purpose to help make up the 65 million dollars for the relief of the unemployed. That would be my plan. If anyone has a better plan, please let it be known, not that I have any self-interest in the cause; I have none. I am a farmer and I own the farm I live on, but my heart goes out in sympathy for those poor people.

A SHAWNEE COUNTY FARMER.

Annual Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Alliance will convene at Trades Assembly hall in the city of Topeka on Wednesday, December 5, 1894. The representation is one delegate from each organized county and one delegate for each 200 members or majority fraction thereof according to the (county) secretaries' reports for the quarter ending September 30, 1894. Each unorganized county having one or more sub-alliances is entitled to one delegate.

Delegates to the State Alliance "shall not be entitled to seats in the body unless all fees and dues to the state have been paid according to article 7, section 2, of the state constitution."

Delegates to this meeting must be elected at the October meeting of the county alliance and the county secretaries should report the name and post-office address of each delegate to the secretary of the state Alliance immediately after the adjournment of the county meetings. Act promptly and prepare to have one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the order.

Fraternally,

Attest: W. S. HANNA,
J. B. FRENCH, State President.
Secretary.

People's Party Pin-Badge and Button.

The league of this city offers the People's party a fine pin-badge made of oriside and aluminum. The word "Lewelling" is on the pin, and "We are proud of Kansas" is on the pendant. This badge is sent by mail for 25 cents, \$1.85 per dozen. They are also sole agents for a button which can be worn in lapel of the coat or as a sleeve button. It has on it the photograph of Governor Lewelling. Price 10 cents, 75 cents per dozen. These are just the thing, and every voter should wear one and show his colors. Address, PEOPLE'S PARTY LEAGUE, 118 East Eighth st., Topeka, Kas.

When writing to our advertisers always mention the ADVOCATE.

MALICIOUS MENDACITY.

There is 50 per cent more money per capita in the United States than there was seventeen years ago, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Stick a pin there. It is a complete answer to a multitude of Populist lies and sophistries.—Capital, October 11.

If such statements as the above are made with a knowledge of their absolute falsehood, the man who makes them is a scoundrel. If they are made through ignorance without consulting the sources of information that are available upon the subject, the criminality is none the less. Is the Capital writer ignorant? In its editorial columns in 1890, in answer to a letter of inquiry, the Capital itself stated the circulation in 1865 to be upwards of \$52 per capita; and all that is claimed for it now is \$25.

In the treasury reports that were issued just after the war the different kinds of money in circulation were enumerated and the aggregate, as shown by these reports, was about what the Capital stated it to be in 1890. This, however, was before the people awoke to a realization of the crime of contraction, and began the work of education and agitation upon such topics. It was soon discovered that the treasury statements above referred to constituted very dangerous information to be circulated among the people, and it was dropped from all later reports. Since that time treasury figures have been subject to official jugglery with a view of making them show a constantly increasing, instead of a constantly diminishing circulating medium.

Up to and including the year 1886, the statistical abstract issued from the treasury department, carried the several varieties of money in the country and in circulation from 1860, up to that date, and from the tables of the abstract of that year we extract the figures given below. The tables are on pages 20 to 23 and are headed as follows:

Amount of gold and silver coin and bullion; gold, silver and currency certificates; United States notes, and national and state bank notes in the United States, and distribution thereof at the close of each fiscal year from 1860 to 1886, inclusive. From the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The amount for the year 1865 is stated as follows:

GOLD.	
In treasury, including bullion...	40,443,051.68
In national banks...	9,437,060.40
In circulation, in other banks and in individual hands...	139,119,907.92
SUBSIDIARY SILVER.	
In treasury...	786,841.65
In circulation, in other banks and in individual hands...	8,713,158.85
PAPER.	
State bank circulation...	142,919,038.00
Demand notes...	472,000.00
One and two-year notes of 1863...	42,538,710.00
Compound-interest notes...	193,756,080.00
Fractional currency...	35,005,828.76
NATIONAL BANK NOTES.	
In national banks...	36,337,528.00
In circulation, in other banks and in individual hands...	109,900,332.00
LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.	
In treasury...	52,149,680.00
In national banks...	105,394,490.00
In circulation, in other banks and in individual hands...	212,522,246.00
Aggregate circulation...	\$1,180,197,176.76

The above is an exact copy of the figures given for the year 1865. A foot note below the table reads as follows:

The aggregate circulation should be reduced by the total amount of gold, silver and legal-tender certificates to obtain the net circulation, as the funds which these certificates represent are also included in the aggregate.

The legal-tender certificates here referred to are not the legal-tender treasury notes, or greenbacks; but certificates which were first issued in 1863, and shown in separate columns in the table. It will be observed that none of them are enumerated in the exhibit here given. The only deductions to be made, therefore, from these figures are

the gold and silver included in the table. This is as follows:

Gold...	\$180,000,000
Silver...	9,500,000
	\$189,500,000

This deducted from the total enumerated leaves \$991,697,176.76.

This then, according to this statement of the treasury department in 1886 was the money estimated by the department to be in circulation.

The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,558,871 as reported by the census of that year. Say it was 38 million in 1865. This would be almost \$26 per capita according to these figures, and that is more than anybody claims to be in circulation now.

But there are other facts to be considered in this connection. It must be remembered that the war was not closed until 1865, and the United States money in circulation at that time was distributed among the people of the Northern states exclusively. We must deduct 10 millions, therefore, from the total population which was about the population of the states in rebellion. This leaves 28 million people among whom the money in circulation was actually distributed, which would be a per capita circulation according to this table of \$35 plus.

It must further be observed that that the 7-30 treasury notes are not included in the table here given, and these constituted a part of the circulation at that time. We are well aware that it is the custom of republicans and even of treasury officials in these days to deny this fact. As we stated in the beginning, however, the treasury reports issued immediately after the close of the war give the lie to the claim. In those reports, which can now be found only in the public libraries, the 7-30 notes are always included in the tables of money in circulation. Many of them were actually circulating among the people, and many more went to make up the legal reserves required to be maintained by the banks, thus releasing for actual use among the people other forms of currency, which are now required by law to be held for that purpose. There were 830 million dollars of these notes, which according to the treasury reports of 1866 to 1869 should be added to the amount included in the table of the statistical abstract of 1860. Still, in the face of these facts, in the face of the fact that without the 7-30 notes, this statistical abstract of 1865 shows the money per capita in 1865 to have been more than \$35; and in face of its own explicit editorial statement in 1890, that the circulation in 1865 was actually upwards of \$52 per capita, the Capital would now have its readers believe that the per capita circulation has been constantly increasing instead of constantly diminishing. Its present statement, that "there is 50 per cent. more money per capita in the United States than there was seventeen years ago" is equally false. This same statistical abstract of 1865 gives the total "aggregate circulation" seventeen years ago (1877) as \$1,002,226,869.84. This was upwards of \$26 per capita, and that is more than anybody claims it to be now. Could the Capital publish just one truth and survive the terrible strain?

"Stubborn Facts."

The new edition contains ninety-four pages, a statement of the illegal fees collected by republican state officers and other new matter in addition to what was in the old. Same old prices—5 cents a copy, \$4 per hundred, \$30 per thousand. Address, People's Party Headquarters, Topeka, Kas.